

Authorized Agents.
JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSEPH L. JONES, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH L. KERRY, Bladen county.
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. S. KOSKOR, Richmond, Onslow county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

Three Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Niagara.

The British steamship Niagara arrived at New York on Friday morning, the 27th instant, having come direct from Liverpool, without stopping at Halifax. She brings London dates to the 13th, and Liverpool dates to the 14th instant. She was nearly thirty days in making the passage. There is a still further decline of a quarter of a cent per pound in most descriptions of Cotton. The market for provisions and breakfast exhibits greater activity, and at a slight advance in prices. For Naval Stores, etc., see markets.

The political news seems of very little importance. The Austrian government has put forth a paper containing a circumstantial record of all the persons who were put to death by the Hungarians, either by sentence of their court-martial or other tribunals in Hungary and Transylvania. It is evidently intended as an offset to the cruelties inflicted by the Austrians upon the Hungarians. The Hungarian party assert that those executed by the Hungarians were chiefly Austrian spies and assassins. HAYNAU left England in twenty-four hours after the assault made upon him by Messrs. BARCLAY and PERKINS' brewery men.

Occasional skirmishes take place between the Danes and Holsteins, but with no definite result. It would seem that the war cannot long be protracted by the Holsteins, who are totally without means to carry it on. Most of the States of Northern Germany have joined with Prussia in withdrawing from the affair, and have left the Holsteins to stand up single-handed. It is said that Austria, and those German States that stand on her side, are preparing to interfere in the Duchies.

From Spain, we learn that the Spanish fleet, with the Cuban expedition aboard, was on the point of departure from Cadiz.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. Sept. 18.—The cotton market has ruled dull throughout the week, and the final quotations to-day show a fall of 1/4 to 1/2 cent per lb. for all qualities of Orleans and Mobile, and all other descriptions except fair Uplands, which remain the same as at the close of last week. To-day, 13th, the demand is again limited, the trade buying only for present supply. Sales, including 1,000 bales for export, do not reach over 5,000 bales. All descriptions of American are offered freely at the decline noticed, excepting fair Upland. The week's sales amount to 24,640 bales. Strains are also dull of sales at last week's current rates. **GROCERIES.**—The market for Sugars continues very firm, and the sales, which consist of 600 hds. B. and P. and 7,000 bags Bengal, have been at full prices.

Coffee.—There has been rather more inquiry for coffee, especially the better descriptions, and in some instances an advance of from one to two shillings per cwt. has been obtained.

Rice.—Sales of Carolina at 16 shillings for inferior, to 18s. 6d. for fine qualities. Bengal was selling at former prices.

Naval Stores.—Tentative sales were made at 6s. 6d. per cwt. American rosin 3d. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per cwt. Nothing done in common qualities. Ashes—Pearls 25s., a 32s. per cwt.

Provisions.—The demand for Beef has somewhat revived, and sales for the week are to a fair extent at prices somewhat in favor of buyers. The Irish provisions have again appeared in the market. Bacon has been taken freely at tolerably steady rates, and the stock is now low. Shoulders continue to bring excessive prices, and scarcely any quantities left to be had at low prices. Hams begin to move.

Lard.—The inquiry for lard this week has not been so active—buyers declining to submit to the advance generally demanded. The sales reach about 150 tons at 33s. 9d. as an average.

Breakfasts.—Wheat was in limited demand at full prices, as previously quoted. Indian Corn unchanged. The quotations are 27s. 2d. per quarter.

Western canal and sweet flour are in better demand: Philadelphia and Baltimore 25s. 6d. a 24s. per bbl. Corn meal 13s. 6d. a 14s. per bbl.

Mr. Clemens.

Hon. JERE CLEMENS, of Alabama, has come out in a letter to the Huntsville Democrat, dated Huntsville, Sept. 16th, in which he defends himself against certain censures, cast upon him on account of his having voted for the bill for the settlement of the Texas boundary. Mr. CLEMENS asserts that the title of Texas was legitimately a subject for dispute and arbitration; and that therefore, no principle was violated; while, at the same time, the territory ceded to New Mexico, is almost totally valueless, or at least must have been to Texas; and finally, that the boundary bill does not come in the shape of an authoritative law, but of a proposition, to be accepted or not, as may seem good to Texas, which State, Mr. CLEMENS thinks, is fully competent to guard her own interests, and her own honor.

Since the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill, it is said that the fugitives now residing in the Northern States, are making tracks for Canada, for fear of recapture.

The Goldsborough Patriot has been enlarged, and otherwise improved. Success to it.

JENNY LIND has given \$1000 to the Swedish Episcopal Church at Chicago.

The steamship Ohio, arrived at New York on the 23d, with half a million of dollars in gold, and four hundred passengers. No later advices from California than those brought by the Philadelphia. The Ohio brings Havana dates to the 18th inst.—Troops continue to arrive from Spain.

ONLY \$52,700,000 A YEAR.—On the 21st inst., according to the report of Congressional proceedings, Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, showed before the House of Representatives, that the expenditures of the present year will amount to the enormous sum of fifty-two millions seven hundred thousand dollars; or about two dollars and fifty cents to each man, woman, and child, black and white, and in the whole country! This immense expenditure—double what the expenses were during any one year of Gen. Jackson's administration, about the extravagance of which the opposition spouted so lustily—is made in a time of profound peace and public tranquility. Had this administration been in power during the Mexican war, the national debt would now be at least two hundred millions of dollars.—*Baltimore Argus.*

JOKING ON A SERIOUS SUBJECT.—Mr. Talbot, the free-soil candidate for Governor in Maine, has lost the use of one eye, and has one woeen leg. His friends expect him to beat both whigs and democrats, as he can stump it through the State with an eye single to the good of his country.

GEN. CASS.—The Democracy of Michigan in Mass Convention, last week, resolved that the re-nomination of Gen. Cass for the next Presidency is "due to his signal public services, and the principles of the party for which he has so long and so faithfully struggled."

THE JENNY LIND MANIA. The Philadelphia Bulletin referring to the Jenny Lind mania at Boston, says:

"A person named Dodge, a vocalist, has bought the first ticket for \$625; just \$400 above the Broadway lot. The latter gentleman may now put away his hat and retire. He has made thousands of dollars worth of notoriety by his purchase, but he is so completely eclipsed by the Boston singer, that his \$925 becomes intensely insignificant. Mr. Dodge will be a man of mark now all over the country, and if he is in business, will realize a profit by his venture.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATORS.
Anson—Purdie Richardson, whig.
Ashe, Watkings, and Surratt—George Bower, dem.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—Richard Wood, dem.
Bertie—Louis Bond, whig.
Buncombe and Henderson—N. W. Woodfin, whig.
Beaufort and Hyde—Allen Grist, whig.
Burke and McDowell—Tol. R. Caldwell, whig.
Cumberland—T. N. Cameron, dem.
Calhoun and Stanly—Rufus Barringer, whig.
Catawba, Gaston and Lincoln—John F. Hoke, dem.
Haywood, Macon and Cherokee—Wm. H. Thomas, dem.

Chatham—John H. Haughton, whig.
Caswell—George Williamson, dem.
Chowan and Gates—Henry Wiley, whig.
Craven—Wm. H. Washington, whig.
Camden and Currituck—John Barnard, whig.
Carteret and Jones—M. F. Arendell, whig.
Cleveland and Rutherford—J. B. Bynum, whig.
Davie and Rowan—John A. Lillington, whig.
Davidson—Samuel Hargrave, dem.
Edgemore—H. T. Clarke, dem.
Franklin—James Collins, dem.
Guilford—John A. Gilmer, whig.
Greene and Lenoir—Edwin G. Speight, dem.
Granville—Nathaniel E. Canady, dem.
Hertford—Vancep Sessoms, whig.
Halifax—Andrew Joyner, whig.
Hatteras and Alexander—George F. Davidson, whig.
Henderson—Wm. O. Watson, dem.
Moore and Montgomery—Angus R. Kelly, whig.
Mecklenburg and Union—G. W. Caldwell, dem.
Martin—W. R. W. Sherod, dem.
Nash—John H. Drake, dem.
New Hanover—N. N. Nixon, dem.
Northampton—J. M. L. Rogers, dem.
Onslow—Geo. H. McMillan, dem.
Orange and Alamance—John E. Berry, dem.
Pasquotank and Perquimans—Wm. B. Shepard, whig.

Person—R. H. Hester, dem.
Pitt—Wm. Elborn, whig.
Rockingham—D. W. Courts, dem.
Richmond and Robeson—John Malloy, whig.
Randolph—Wm. B. Watson, whig.
Stokes and Forsyth—Philip Harrow, dem.
Sampson—Thos. Bunting, dem.
Washington and Tyrrell—T. E. Pender, whig.
Warren—Weldon N. Edwards, dem.
Wayne—John Exum, dem. Died since election.
Democrats 27. Whigs 23.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
Anson—Benj. J. Dunlap, A. C. J. Dargan, whigs.
Ashe—A. B. McMillan, whig.
Beaufort—Jesse Starks, Wm. H. Tripp, whigs.
Bertie—J. B. Cherry, P. H. Winston, whigs.
Bladen—T. S. D. McDowell, dem.
Brunswick—John H. Hill, whig.
Buncombe—M. Erwin, whig. James Sharp, dem.
Burke—W. W. Avar, dem. whig. Wm. H. Tripp, whig.
Catawba—J. W. Scott, John Shipp, whigs.
Caldwell—

Camden—Caleb Bare, whig.
Carteret—Jennings Pigot, whig.
Caswell—Samuel P. Hill, D. S. Johnson, dem.
Chatham—D. Brazier, D. Hackney, whigs. R. S. Cotton, dem.
Cherokee—Geo. W. Hayes, whig.
Chowan—Wm. E. Bond, dem.
Cleveland—Mr. Holland, dem.
Columbus—John A. Mautsby, whig.
Craven—A. T. Jenkins, whig. G. S. Stevenson, dem.

Cumberland—J. C. Dobbin, G. W. Pegram, dems.
Currituck—Mr. Jarvis, dem.
Davidson—J. M. Leach, A. J. Foster, whigs.
Davie—B. C. Donath, whig.
Duplin—Isaac B. Kelly, Henry Mathis, dems.
Edgemore—Joshua Barnes, Kenneth Thigpen, dems.

Gates—Mills H. Eure, whig.
Greene—B. F. Williams, whig.
Granville—Amis, Wiggins and Parham, whigs.
Guilford—D. F. Caldwell, P. Adams, C. H. Wiley, whigs.

Halifax—Wm. B. Pope, Dudley Clanton, whigs.
Haywood—R. G. A. Love, dem.
Henderson—H. L. Farmer, whig.
Hatteras—E. M. Caldwell, H. Walton, whig.
Hertford—Boyle, McKay and Campbell, whigs.
Johnston—Linn B. Saunders, James Tomlinson, dems.

Jones—B. F. Simmons, whig.
Lincoln—Wm. Sutton, dem.
Lincoln—R. Rankin, T. D. Reinhardt, S. N. Stowe, H. Sherill, dems.

Martin—D. W. Siler, whig.
Martin—W. L. Mizell, dem.
Mecklenburg—E. C. Davidson, whig. J. K. Harrison, and James J. Williams, dems.
Moore—Samuel J. Person, democrat.
Montgomery—Zebedee Russell, whig.
Nash—Ford Taylor, dem.

New Hanover—John P. Powers, W. Hill, dems.
Northampton—D. A. Barnes, whig. T. J. Person, dem.

Onslow—E. W. Fonville, dem.
Orange—C. Jones, Jr., D. A. Montgomery, Dr. Durham, George Patterson, dems.

Pasquotank—Geo. D. Poole, whig.
Perquimans—Edmund D. Smith, dem.
Person—C. S. Westcott, dem.
Pitt—W. J. Blow, whig. Marshall Dickinson, dem.
Randolph—J. Thorneburg, J. M. A. Drake, whigs.
Robeson—Wm. McNeill, Neill McNeill, dems.
Rockingham—T. Ruffin, Jr., Horatio Kalmar, dems.
Richmond—W. L. Steele, whig.

Macon—A. H. Caldwell, H. Ford, whigs.
Rutherford—C. J. Webb, Jesse Sloan, whigs.
Sampson—Amos Herring, J. A. Boykin, dems.
Stanly—Francis Locke, whig.
Stokes—Allen Flint, H. Marshall, J. A. Waugh, dems.

Surry—J. McLean, James Sheek and Cockerman, dems.
Wake—Jos. McCleese, whig.
Waller—J. D. Newsum, R. M. Saunders, Burwell Rollins, dems.

Warren—F. A. Thornton, Wm. Eaton, Jr., dems.
Washington—W. W. Swanner, dem.
Wayne—C. H. Brogden, J. V. Sherrard, dems.
Yancey—Samuel Fleming, dem.

Mr. CUNARD and Mr. BEECHER.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has written a long letter to Mr. E. C. Cunard, Jr., on the subject of the regulations on the Cunard steamers, requiring religious services only according to the forms of the Church of England.—The letter concludes as follows:

I have said that Mr. Cunard, the agent of the company, declared that the rule was that the Episcopal service only was allowed on his steamers, and that the captain or an Episcopal clergyman alone must accompany the ship on the recent trip of the Asia, with nine clergymen on board, there was no preaching at all along the first Sabbath, and that on the second, a clergyman of the established church of Scotland was allowed by Mr. Cunard, in violation of his rule, to preach: I have said that when approached on the subject he lost his temper, and besides much more, said of American passengers, if they did not choose my firm dam them, let them stay away! I have said that in the presence of myself and Prof. McIntock, of New York, headmisted that, losing his temper, he had spoken thus with the additional remark that "they might go to hell!" and I now add, that while apologizing for the loss of his temper, he did not apologize for his remarks upon the American traveling public, but made them yet more emphatic. I charged Capt. Jenkins in my first article with card playing on the recent voyage of the Asia; and I now have added the further charge of notorious gambling in former trips of various steamers which he had commanded. I stand ready to prove whatever I have said before the courts of my country. If Mr. Cunard or Capt. Jenkins, decline such an impartial investigation, then let the public judge which of us has spoken the truth and which has uttered falsehoods.

A NOBLE EFFORT FOR ONE MAN.—The inscription for the base of the Peel Monument, suggested by Mr. Cobden, is a paragraph in his speech when he was forced out of office by the opposition of his former partisans, in consequence of his free trade measures. It is noble:

"It may be that I shall have a name sometimes remembered with expressions of good will in the abode of those whose lot it is to labor, and to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow, when they shall recruit their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food, the sweeter because it is no longer leavened by a sense of injustice."

A STEAMER PASSENGER in the steamer Philadelphia, from Chicago, is said to have made \$20,000 in 18 months. He discovered a "claim," from which he took \$16,000, and then sold the place for \$4,000.

Agricultural.

From the Southern Cultivator.

Mr. Editor.—Some overseers think if they keep a tolerably clean crop they are doing well; the condition of the mules, horses, fences, fairs, farming tools, horse lots and stables, and stock of all kinds, are left to shift for themselves, and are not taken into consideration. Overseers, if they do their duty, will have mules and horses well attended to—fed regularly with a given amount of food once a week, and rubbed and curried; the stables and lots will also be kept clean, and the manure taken care of. Mules and horses will not fail to show their keeping. When once the hip-bones of mules "stick out," no matter how much they have to plow, for any sound horse or mule, if taken care of, can plow as much as any hand, without injury, you may put it down at once that they are either irregularly and badly fed, or are being grossly neglected.

Overseers are also deficient, even if they attend to mules and horses, keep clean crops, and good gates and fences, and do not attend to other stock on the plantation.

Again, if overseers neglect to enforce the rules of morality on the plantation, they are in the highest degree unworthy of their position. This may be objected to some—I am sorry to say it, even employers—but I trust the time may come when morality and virtue shall be looked upon as an essential qualification for any lawful avocation. Overseers, too, who are "dirty dogs" themselves, must not expect the negroes under their charge to be anything else.

If we would see the standard by which we should act uprightly, and attend to our business closely, and be paid for our trouble. AN OVERSEER.

Cedar Town, Ga., June, 1850.

From the Southern Cultivator.

A Rule for Measuring Corn Houses.

Mr. Editor.—During the last Fall my attention was directed to the subject of measuring corn houses by some rule, and I have come to the conclusion that the following comes nearer what is correct than any thing of the sort that has come to my knowledge.

RULE.—Obtain the length, width and depth of the house in feet; then multiply the length and width, and multiply the result by the depth; then divide the result by 2, and that will give you the number of bushels the house holds of shucked corn in the ears. And by dividing by 3, it will give you the number of bushels the house holds of corn in the shuck. Suppose you have a house 20 feet square and 12 feet deep.—20x20=400x12=4800 divided by 2=2400 bushels of corn in the shuck. And shucked 4800 by 3=1600 bushels of corn in the ears, shucked. A. PLANTER.

Montgomery, Ala., August, 1850.

From the Southern Cultivator.

Draining.

Mr. Editor.—I am not vain enough to think I have much influence, nor that I can bring forward facts or arguments in a light strong enough to induce many to attend thereto; but knowing that all of us do exercise an influence somewhere, and that some persons will be convinced by one word of setting forth an argument, whilst others would not be, I have thought I might as well try to do something in this. I hold that every man in a community should do something in his day and time to benefit his race, and to exert his influence on the side of improvement and good morals.

With such feelings, I propose to throw together a few thoughts upon Draining, and to submit the same to you for your approval or disapproval.

I have heard quite a number of planters in our State ridicule the idea of draining land in the South. And to show what influence such men carry with them, I heard quite an intelligent gentleman say, two days since, that he found the greatest success in planting to be among those men who plowed and sowed without regard to water, wet or dry.

But I have heard others, who are rich, and who have this, I hold that every man in a community should do something in his day and time to benefit his race, and to exert his influence on the side of improvement and good morals.

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stalks to the bill. The yield per acre was 1030 lbs. brush, which sold for 10 cents a bush.—\$108.—90 bushels seed, at 30 cents a bushel—\$27.70; total \$135.70. The labor per acre cost \$22.82, and the manure \$8. Deduct the amount \$22.82.

A Dog-Day Passage.

Harley, the comedian, was wont to take "sisters and self, down to the seaside for summer relaxation. On one of the hottest days of an August month, he had engaged three places in "a Brighton four-in-side coach; and being seated, the little family party were rejoicing that there *trio* had passed Kensington without being converted into a quartette; but, alas! their joy was short-lived; for at Croydon!—the sweet, rural Croydon!—an attorney, nicknamed "the Surrey elephant," a man of eighteen stone weight, made his appearance for an inside seat. *O, mort de na vie!* a gross-feeding, garlic-eating, cigar-smoking, lozenge swallowing, eighteen-stone attorney, inside of a small coach, in the middle of August! there is suffocating in the very thought. But in he must come; and upon his coming in, behold! the vehicle bows at the first step of the man-mountain.

Harley, perceiving the discomfort of his sisters, gave a sly hint that he would soon put all his rights. The Croydon Falstaff had entered, was seated, and the vehicle moves on. Harley now plays the part of a stranger, and asks one of the ladies, if pleasure is her sole object in visiting Brighton.

"O, no sir," is the reply; "I am ordered sea-bathing, for a nervous complaint."

The other confessed to muscular rheumatism, and was proceeding in the language of deep lamentation as to the part in which it had fixed, when Harley cried out—

"Ah, ladies, what are your maladies to mine! Yours may be remedied, but alas! for me there is no relief!"

"Your malady, sir," said one of the ladies, with a smirking, sympathetic voice—"your malady! why, sir, you look the very picture of health."

"Ah, my dear madam," was the reply, "you know little about my disease; looks often deceive—the *visus* is working in me even now. I wish, for your sakes, that the journey was accomplished, but greatly fear we shall not be able to keep our places fill then; there is premonition in my *visus*."

"Your *visus*, sir! what do you mean?" said one of the ladies; "you make me uneasy—and surely you are getting worse. But what do you complain of?"

"Alas, madam, about eight days ago I was bitten by a mad dog—my cure cannot be effected! but there is momentary relief when I have leisure and time to take a ride in a coach, when this can be done safely for my fellow-passengers. Though I look well, yet, when the fit seizes me—which it may do in a moment—I am no longer a responsible being; my strong inclination then is to bark like a dog, and my group of gentlemen passengers, but I will take a lady, rather than have nothing to snap at."

The feelings of the fat attorney, who had been a silent listener, where now wound up to the point of fear.

"Don you bite?" he exclaimed.

"Bark," he replied, with his teeth set on edge, his eyes staring in his head, and a horrible conformation of face, was—

"Hire-lire-clire-whur, bow-wha-hre-bow-wow-wow-bow!"

"Open the door, coachman! stop the coach! let me out!" bellowed the man mountain.

"Hillo, what's the row inside?" said the coachman.

"Bov-wow-wow," said Harley.

"What's the matter?" said coachy.

"Hydrophobia's the matter," said the attorney; "open the door! be quick, and let me out!"

The door was opened, when an other "bow-wow" made the lady attorney leap out, as if from another moment's delay would secure a horrible bite and bring him in for a disease for which no remedy has been discovered.

"But you'll get wet, sir," said the coachman.

"O, never mind," said the man-mountain; "I'm thankful I'm out, I'll ride anywhere—on the top of the baggage, if you please."

And Harley and his sisters saw him no more.

NOVEL SPECULATION.—A large handbill has been posted up in New York, advertising that a steamship will be off the Battery on the next night of January Lind's concert, for the purpose of enabling passengers to hear her without paying. The following is a copy of it:

"I have, with Monopoly and Humbug, The splendid Steamer, Palace, Jones & Co., Captain F. Smith, will leave the foot of Robinson st., at seven o'clock, Canal st., at 7 1/2, and Liberty st., at 7 3/4.

"On Tuesday evening, Sept. 24, for the purpose of hearing the fair Jenny Lind."

The steamer will be off the Battery during the concert, affording the passengers great comfort,